FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 015 23 January 1987

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Communist Party Secretaries Open Talks in Warsaw [ADN] AA 1
Meeting With Jaruzelski [PAP] AA 1
Orzechowski Receives Bloc Deputy Foreign Ministers [PAP] AA 1

ALBANIA

AWP Paper Commentary on Work Remuneration B 1
[Pano in ZERI I POPULLIT 15 Jan]
Trade Delegation Returns From Greece B 3
Alia Receives Greek Ambassador's Credentials B 3

BULGARIA

Turkey's Ozal's Cyprus Policy Criticized C 1
[Gotev in RABOTNICHESKO DELO 17 Jan]
Trade Minister Khristov Ends Visit to Spain C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak Receives Vacationing USSR Marshal D 1
Chnoupek Receives Soviet Envoy Lomakin D 1
USSR Academician Bogomolov Arrives for Visit D 1
Meets With Rohlicek D 1
Received by Potac D 1
Holds News Conference D 2
Gerle, Soviet Minister Discuss Cooperation D 2
TVORBA Details Mideast, Far East Policies D 3
Iran Signs Trade, Science Cooperation Protocol D 3
Control Commission Chairman Returns From PPR D 4
Greek Parliamentary Group Arrives for Visit D 4
Urban Receives Pakistani Deputy Trade Minister D 4
Indra Receives Nicaraguan, Turkish, Greek Envoys D 5
CEMA Monetary Policy Needs Improvement D 5
[Voracek in RUDE PRAVO 16 Jan]
Weekly Notes Socialist, Capitalist Ventures D 6

HUNGARY

Interior Ministry Party Committee Chief Named F 1
Varkonyi Returns From 20-22 Jan Visit to Norway F 1
Joint CSSR Machine Engineering Talks Reported F 1
Briefs: PRC Trade Protocol F 1

POLAND

U.S. Solidarity Employee Ends 'Mission' G 1
Jaruzelski Interviewed on Ties With Japan G 1
Further Details [KYODO] G 2
Glemp Interviewed on Vatican Visit G 4
Control-Audit Commission Holds Plenary Session G 5

YUGOSLAVIA

Presidency Proposes Amended Constitution I 1
President Hasani Departs for India 22 Jan I 4

COMMUNIST PARTY SECRETARIES OPEN TALKS IN WARSAW

LD222243 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1537 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 22 Jan ADN -- A consultation of secretaries on international and ideological questions of the central committees of communist and workers parties in the socialist countries opened in Warsaw today. [passage omitted]

The SED is being represented by Kurt Hager and Hermann Axen, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the Central Committee; Manfred Feist and Klaus Gaebler, Central Committee departmental heads; and by Bruno Mahlow, Central Committee deputy departmental head. The session was opened by Jan Glowczyk, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Afterwards a number of speakers of individual delegations took the platform. The meeting will continue tomorrow.

Meeting With Jaruzelski

LD222328 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 22 -- PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today CC secretaries of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the Communist Party of Cuba, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Romanian Communist Party, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and the PUWP. They are taking part in the debate of CC secretaries for international and ideological problems of communist and workers' parties from socialist states, now under way here.

Wojciech Jaruzelski informed the CC secretaries about the results of the to-date implementation of the resolutions passed by the 10th PUWP Congress, about the current socio-economic situation of this country and the PUWP plans for the near future. During the meeting much attention was paid to international issues, with particular regard to directions and methods of the further development of cooperation between socialist states as well as their cooperation in the international arena for the consolidation of peace and international security.

The meeting stressed the significance of ideological cooperation for the deepening of friendship between nations and for the cooperation of socialist states for the materialization of the acceleration strategy. The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere.

ORZECHOWSKI RECEIVES BLOC DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS

LD222116 Warsaw PAP in Engllish 2031 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan 22 -- Foreign vice-ministers of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty summed up here today the outcome of work of the 1st session of the CSCE Vienna meeting and discussed tasks connected with the next round of the meeting to start at the end of this month. The debate passed in a matter-of-fact and friendly atmosphere. The meeting was attended by the following foreign vice-ministers: Ivan Ganev (Bulgaria), Jaromir Johannes (Czechoslovakia), Bernard Neugebauer (GDR), Jan Kinast (Poland), Trajan Pop (Romania), Jozsef Benyi (Hungary), Vadim Loginov (USSR). The foreign vice-ministers were received by member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau and Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski.

AWP PAPER COMMENTARY ON WORK REMUNERATION

AU211519 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 15 Jan 87 pp 2-3

[Aristotel Pano article: "For Further Perfecting the Assessment and Remuneration of Work in Our Socialist Economy" -- "the Specialist's Opinion"]

[Excerpts] Throughout all stages of the development of production forces and of the growing economic tasks confronting our country, in addition to improving other elements of production relations, our party has attached particular care to further improving socialist distribution relations in general and, in particular, those pertaining to the distribution of personal incomes [produktit per vete].

Comrade Ramiz Alia stated at the Ninth AWP Congress that "in the course of the implementation of the decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress, a number of measures have been adopted that link wages more completely with the fulfillment of the quantitative and qualitative plan indicators. However, a number of problems still exist in these fields, requiring study, experimentation, and practical application."

Criticizing, from Marxist-Leninist positions, those antisocialist manifestations of unlimited differentiation or unjust remuneration, which were one of the manifestations of capitalist degeneration in formerly socialist countries, our party and Comrade Enver Hoxha have stressed at the same time the need to oppose egalitarianism, which is harmful to a socialist economy. No other country in the world exists where solicitude for the preservation of socialist distribution relations is reflected in the constitution, and where the ratio between the average wage of workers and the higher wages of officials in the state sector has been established by law, and implemented practically in such a way that it is never more than 1-2. In the same way, the ratio between cooperativists carrying out qualified work and the leading personnel and cooperatives cannot be greater than 1-2.

The party has never dealt with the aforementioned question of the ratio between wages in a mechanical manner. The 1-2 ratio can be maintained in the case of wages being 500 leks and 1,000 leks, respectively, as well as in the case of their being 700 leks and 1,400 leks respectively. It is not difficult to understand that this second level of wages only indicates a further improvement of the well-being of working people, an increase which can be attained solely through increased production, greater variety, higher quality, or the utilization of fewer capital funds, material and natural resources, and human labor. Therefore, as in the past, the party at present again raises the essential need to further improve the assessment and remuneration of work, always to further improve the aforementioned fundamental principle concerning ratios (that the 1-2 ratio should relate to the 700-1,400 level rather than the 500-1,000 level). It is precisely to reach this goal that the most suitable forms of socialist assessment and work remuneration should be found, which would better stimulate the complete fulfillment of quantitative and qualitative tasks, as well as the constant and effective increase in production, in the interest of society, the working collectives, and the individual. In fact, this greater and more effective increase in production will assist and make possible a more rapid solution concerning another important problem -- that the 1-2 ratio should no longer be separate for the state and cooperative sectors, but should apply to the economy as a whole, ensuring that the ratio between the wages of cooperatives carrying out qualified work and the higher wages of state officials will not vary too much from the 1-2 figure.

We must stress from the very beginning that the problems pertaining to the further improvement of the assessment and remuneration or work vary, and we will therefore only touch on some of them in this article.

Despite the improvements that have been made, an analysis of factual data indicates that in the majority of cases over 90 percent of the wages of workers continues to depend on one indictor: the percentages of the fulfillment of work norms. This indictor must certainly not be underestimated, but we believe that possibilities exist, according to the concrete conditions of each job, to make the wages of workers dependent on the fulfillment of several indicators (which will be "weighted" in accordance with their importance).

An important step has also been taken in some sectors with the extension of the system of work remuneration that is also based on quality. However, this principle has not yet been applied in all sectors where it is feasible to do so and, moreover, even in those areas where it has been applied, the form of the linkage still influences the wages of the workers too little, therefore failing to adequately stimulate higher quality. The actual monthly wage of the brigade in the coal extraction industry (this includes miners, drivers, and others) is currently computed by multiplying the effective number of working funds for the brigade as a whole, for example 10,000 leks), and is then corrected by the percentage of the fulfillment of the production quantity (for example 101 percent) and by the percentage of the fulfillment of the quality indicator, measures in kilocalories per kilogram (for example 101 percent). Superficially it appears that the incentive for the overfulfillment of the quantitative and qualitative norms has been placed on the same "scale" for each percentage point of overfulfillment of the quantitative norm and qualitative improvement, that the wages of the brigade increase correspondingly, and that the brigade should therefore be equally interested both in the quantity and quality of the coal extracted. In reality things are not like this, because the proceeding point and major base in computing the wages of the brigade lies in the number of effective working days, which affect only the quantity of production; the brigade is thus more interested in this aspect, which determines the quantity of coal extracted, through which it hopes to cover any "loss" of pay incurred as a result of failure to fulfill the qualitative norms (not mentioning here other factors which complicate the problem even more). In this particular case, therefore, the incentive to achieve the caloric value of the coal can be ensured if, proceeding from the benefit derived by society through each percentage point of higher quality of the coal extracted (the benefit is not equal in the case of a mine extracting coal of 2,000 calories and one extracting coal of 4,000 calories) an incentive is given to increse the wage fund of the brigade by 2.3 or more percentage points. In addition, it is not sufficient just to give an incentive to the brigade that brings high-quality coal to the surface; incentives should also be given to all other links in the chain which prevent losses in the quality of the coal from the mine head to the consumer. Otherwise, not only does the incentive given to the brigade fail to give the desired results to the economy, it even becomes possible that cases may arise, like the one mentioned by the directoress of the foodstuffs enterprises in Peshkopi: when the coal that arrives is of low caloric value, the bakers, since they are paid only according to the quantity of bread produced and since more time may be required to bake the broad owing to the poor quality of the coal, may not bake the bread properly. In this case, it is worth considering that the bakers themselves should be remunerated not only on the basis of the quantity of break that has been baked, but also in accordance with the optimal parameters of baking.

In many branches of the economy, work remuneration is also linked with savings in the use of materials or electricity. It is even stipulated that those who do effect savings can be remunerated to the extent of 30 percent of the value of the materials saved. We believe that this mechanism should be further improved, freeing it from one element that appears unjust to us. According to the regulations in force, regardless of the fact that up to 30 percent of the sum that has been saved can be distributed, in reality there are limitations: the amount distributed to the workers that have effected savings cannot exceed 5 percent of their wages. This can only check the initiative of the workers in effecting savings. Here we are not dealing with excessive or undeserved remuneration, but with the principle of remunerating savings of materials, energy, and so forth, in the same way that we renumerate labor savings (the fulfillment of labor norms). [passage omitted]

There also exists a need to futher improve the assessment and remuneration of the management, administrative, engineering, and technical personnel in enterprises. There are numerous problems, but in this article we will confine ourselves to only three. When one reads the instructions of respective ministries concerning the linkage of the remuneration of the aforementioned category of working people with the fulfillment of planned indicators, a negative phenomenon immediately become obvious: Although a kind of grouping has been compiled with regard to the indicators for which the personnel of the enterprises must answer, no differentiation whatsoever has been made with regard to the indicators for which various categories of personnel within an enterprise must answer. Can the technologies be responsible to the same degree as the chief of the supply-distribution branch for the nonfulfillment of the distribution plan? Everyone understands that this is not logical. We therefore believe that the ministries and other competent organs should further improve the system of assessing and remunerating the personnel's work in such a way that every specific group of working people in the enterprise should be made economically accountable primarily, and to a greatrr extent, for the indicator that is affected more or less by the work of that particular group. [passage omitted]

TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS FROM GREECE

AU161943 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Today the Government trade delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by Shane Korbeci, minister for foreign trade, returned to the homeland from the Republic of Greece.

ALIA RECEIVES GREEK AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU211218 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Tirana, January 21 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, received the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Greek Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Spiridhon Dhokianos, who presented the credentials.

Attending the ceremony of the presentation of the credentials were the minister of foreign affairs Reis Malile, the secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly Sihast Tozaj, Director of Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Bita Piro and the Chairman of the Protocol Branch of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kostaq Cifligu.

The ambassador was accompanied by diplomats of the Embassy of the Greek Republic in Tirana.

TURKEY'S OZAL'S CYPRUS POLICY CRITICIZED

AU221033 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 17 Jan 87 p 4

[Goran Gotev article: "Evading the Truth"]

[Excerpts] Even acts of violence are described as self-defense actions in real life, while the violators are assuming the role of victims and sufferers.

In international relations this is the usual, typical, and predictable attitude of demagogues and of their duplicity. However, another kind of behavior, manifested by people who claim that violence is their legitimate right, can only be described as political insolence.

What are we talking about?

On 2 January 1987 Prime Minister Turgut Ozal toured Southern Turkey. In the town of Silifke, according to Turkins papers, he made the following declaration:

"You all know, that when several years ago (in 1947 -- RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial note), we landed (in Cyprus -- RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial note), an embargo was imposed on us. When we came into power, the Republic of Northern Cyprus was established and many countries regarded us with disapproval. Nevertheless, we were aware of the fact that when you are strong, no one can disapprove of you. This is why no one looks at us with disapproval today.

We held a referendum, (in Cyprus -- RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial not) we held presidential and parilamentary elections, we consolidated the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. No one can tell us anything. Let Papandreau say whatever he likes, let him, and do not pay attention to him!..." [passage omitted]

Ozal is totally wrong in his evaluation of international public opinion, as regards the actions of Turkey. No one can deny however, that he was sincere in making this statement.

He was sincere because he admitted that everything that is done in the so-called Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is not accomplished by its own subjects and by its illegal authorities, but by the Turkish occupiers. This is, precisely, why the prime minister said: "We held" a referendum, we held parliamentary elections, "we did" this and that... In other words he admitted that nothing of all this would have been accomplished without the occupiers. [passage omitted]

In his eulogy of violence the Turkish prime minister has obviously forgotten even the most elementary principles of human ethics -- namely the fact that strength does not guarantee justice, but that those who are just also have strength. This is why the small Republic of Cyprus is strong and the entire worldwide public opinion sides with it. The people of Cyprus are strong -- a people consisting of both Cypriot Greeks and Cypriot Turks -- and it is these people who enjoy worldwide sympathy, not their occupiers.

Naturally, this is a moral strength and it is a fact that just as President Kiprianou stated, "Cyprus is not capable of imposing its own right, only the international public and the UN Security Council are capable of this." The Soviet Union insists precisely on this in its proposals on the peaceful settlement of the Cypriot question, proposals which were published exactly 1 year ago.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria always has supported the policy of peace, good-neighborly relations, and cooperation, both with the Turkish people and with the Cypriot people, as well as with all Balkan peoples. Our country never has accepted and will never accept a policy of "fait accompli" and has never resigned itself to actions which are in contradiction with the international norms of behavior, with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, and Security Council, in contradiction with rights and ethics.

Having adopted this stand, our country always insisted on the lasting and just settlement of the Cypriot problem, in the interest of the people of Cyprus, a problem which is identical with one of the most painful and tragic Balkan crises, as a result of which thousands of Cypriot Greeks were expelled from their own homes and a foreign occupation pwer was established in their homeland. Having adopted this stand, socialist Bulgaria submitted initiatives envisaging the rescue of our Balkan Peninsula from the deadly neighborly relations which should serve as a guideline for all Balkan states and governments.

Naturally, it is not difficult to answer the question of why Turkey, of all Balkan states, always responds negatively to similar initiatives. To adopt a code of behavior means to observe its norms and requirements. From Ozal's statements, however, we understand that the Turkish Government does not intend to do so today, nor in the near future.

Even a government leader should not get carried away by rhetoric to the point of forgetting that we live in the 20th century and that the right of the fist belongs to the past, that the law of the jungle and the "pogroms" of the irregular Turkish troops are irrevocably outdated. We live in a very difficult epoch and this makes it necessary to tell Ozal:

"Do not offend the peoples in your neighbor countries with similar statements, because you are offending the Turkish people themselves."

TRADE MINISTER KHRISTOV ENDS VISIT TO SPAIN

AU221936 Sofia BTA in English 1638 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Madrid, January 22 (BTA corr.) -- The official visit to Spain of Mr. Khristo Khristov, Bulgaria's minister of trade, ended here today.

He had meetings with Mr Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez, minister of foreign affairs, Mr Carlos Solchaga Catalan, minister of economics, trade and finance, Mr Luis Carlos Crossier, minister of industry and energetics, and with Mr Miguel Angel Fernandez Ordonez, state secretary of trade.

The development of the trade-economic relations between Bulgaria and Spain during the recent years was assessed positively at the talks. It was stressed that unused possibilities are still existing and the two sides expressed a mutual desire for broadening and deepening the relations, especially in the sphere of industrial and technological cooperation and in the establishing of small and middle-size enterprises in Bulgaria.

Mr. Khristo Khristov had also meetings with representatives of business circles.

During all the meetings in Spain it was stressed that the ever growing possibilities of the Bulgarian economy and the policy led by her government open broad prospects for the trade-economic relations between the two countries.

HUSAK RECEIVES VACATIONING USSR MARSHAL

LD231125 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1100 GMT 23 Jan 87

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today Marshal of the USSR Sergey Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR and first deputy minister of defense, who is on holiday in Czechoslovakia.

In a comradely and friendly discussion they analyzed the issues of mutual cooperation of the fraternal armies of the two countries.

Present at the reception was Army General Milan Vaclavik, minister of national defense; the chief of the Chancellery of President of the Republic, Frantisek Saldas; and Lieutenant Jiri Necas, chief of the Military Office of the Chancellery of the President.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES SOVIET ENVOY LOMAKIN

LD211141 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, the minister of foreign affairs, received Viktor Lomakin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and Igor Cherkasov, counsellor to the ambassador at the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia, in Prague today. They discussed further possibilities for expanding bilateral cooperation and topical current international problems.

USSR ACADEMICIAN BOGOMOLOV ARRIVES FOR VISIT

Meets With Rohlicek

LD222159 Prague CTK in English 1617 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 22 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak First Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek received here today director of the Institute of Economy of the World Socialist System of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Academician Oleg Bogomolov, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia.

They exchanged experience from the development and improvement of the system of planned management of the national economies of the two countries. Rudolf Rohlicek informed the guest about the intentions for the forthcoming restructuring of the economic mechanism in Czechoslovakia. Oleg Bogomolov spoke about the significance of closer cooperation and deeper economic integration of the socialist countries and the need to jointly use knowledge of science and technology.

Received by Potac

LD222202 Prague CTK in English 1910 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 22 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Svatopluk Potac received here today director of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Institute for the Economy of the World Socialist System Oleg Bogomolov.

The Soviet academician attended here a Czechoslovak-Soviet symposium on conditions of establishment and activity of joint enterprises and corporations in the framework of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Holds News Conference

LD222205 Prague CTK in English 2035 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 22 (CTK) -- Director of the Soviet Academy of Sciences Institute for the Economy of the World Socialist System Oleg Bogomolov gave a press conference here today on the development of socialist integration and the economic restructuring in the Soviet Union and other countries in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA).

In his opening speech, Oleg Bogomolov said that the restructuring of the economic mechanism in the Soviet Union, the CEMA member states, and the development of socialist integration are linked up and interdependent. The economic growth of the socialist countries depends on a successful course of the restructuring determines further progress in socialist integration and these factors in turn determine the economic development of the world socialist community.

The restructuring is not only an economic question, its important part are also changes in the suprastructure of society.

Oleg Bogomolov went on to say that a number of difficulties appeared in the CEMA activities in the past decade. The number of mutually exchanged products lagging behind demands of the world market increased and in 1984 the CEMA states had a lower economic growth than advanced capitalist states. Mutual trade was growing slowly mainly due to the rising prices of energy.

The change in the national economic mechanisms and the mechanism of integration should be reflected in quicker growth of mutual trade, higher share of cooperation and specialization in the production of consumer goods, and better quality and technical-economic standard of mutually exchanged products.

Asked about the causes of the delayed implementation of the comprehensive program of further deepening and improvement of cooperation and the development of socialist economic integration of the CEMA member states, especially tasks connected with the convertible rouble and monetary questions, Oleg Bogomolov said that the main causes included the generally slower economic development and consequent shortage of some products, raw materials and energy in the CEMA member states. CEMA bodies devote extraordinary attention to questions of monetary relations. As regards the convertible rouble, it is a long-term objective to achieve its full convertibility, he said and stressed that this depended especially on a high surplus in the balance-sheet of the CEMA.

GERLE, SOVIET MINISTER DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD170623 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Ladislav Gerle, federal deputy premier, received Yevgeniy Varnachev, the Soviet minister of construction, road and municipal machine-building, in Prague today. They discussed a further increase in cooperation in general engineering, and agreed to set up a joint Czechoslovak-Soviet design bureau for the development of hydraulics in Nove Mesto and Vohom.

TVORBA DETAILS MIDEAST, FAR EAST POLICIES

LD071518 Prague CTK in English 1356 GMT 7 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 7 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia supports a complex and just solution to the Middle-East crisis and rejects a policy of separate agreements imposed on Arab countries by the United States and Israel, a senior official of the Czechoslovak Communist Party has said.

In an interview with the political and cultural weekly "TVORBA," Michal Stefanak, head of the party's Central Committee International Politics Department, said peace for the region could be achieved only by collective effort on all sides involved in the conflict.

"The sad experience of the past has shown peace in the Middle East can be reached neither through military conflicts nor by separate negotiations. A permanent and just peace can be secured only on a collective basis, with all parties involved taking part," he stressed.

Stefanak said Czechoslovakia recognized the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and provided it with both political and material support.

He stressed the main task was to overcome the differences between individual Palestinian factions and restore unity of the PLO, adding Czechoslovakia had actively contributed to such efforts by enabling delegates of several Palestinian resistance groups to meet in Prague last year.

In a comment on recent contacts between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and several political parties in Asian countries and prospects for their further expansion, Stefanak said the party had normalized its relations with the Japanese Communist Party, established contacts with the Communist Party of India-Marxist and the Indian National Congress (I), and discussed an expansion of cooperation with the Communist Party of India and the Japanese Socialist Party.

He also named as "useful" last year's talks between party delegates and officials of the International Department of the Chinese Communist Party, saying they had opened the road toward gradual normalization of relations between the two parties.

The proces of normalization has in principle been completed by inviting Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang to pay a visit to Czechoslovakia and the invitation to come to China offered to Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Gustav Husak, he said.

"Concrete cooperation between both parties has already been discussed during talks with a Chinese party delegation at the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee in the past days," he added.

IRAN SIGNS TRADE, SCIENCE COOPERATION PROTOCOL

LD161159 Prague CTK in English 0946 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Tehran Jan 16 (CTK) -- Czechoslovakia and Iran signed a protocol on trade, industrial and scientific-technological cooperation on Thursday.

It reaffirms the intentions of both sides to cooperate especially in the metallurgical, petrochemical and engineering industries.

The document was signed at the close of the visit of a Czechoslovak economic delegation led by Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban to Iran.

The two countries also signed a document on the establishment of a mixed Czechoslovak-Iranian commission for economic and scientific-technological cooperation.

CONTROL COMMISSION CHAIRMAN RETURNS FROM PPR

LD170632 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 2200 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] The delegation of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the CPCZ headed by its chairman, Jaroslav Hajn, returned today from its working visit to Poland. In Prague the delegation was welcomed by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee, and other officials. During its stay in Poland the delegation was informed about the activity of the Central Control and Auditing Commission of the PZPR and it had talks with other representatives. Both sides exchanged experiences on the activity of control and auditing commissions in realizing the conclusions of the congresses of the fraternal parties.

GREEK PARLIAMENTARY GROUP ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD161156 Prague CTK in English 1019 GMT 16 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 16 (CTK) -- A delegation of the Greek Parliament headed by its first deputy speaker Mikhalis Stefanidhis arrived today on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

The visit takes place at the invitation of the Czechoslovak group of the Interparliamentary Union.

The delegation was met at Prague airport by First Deputy Chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly Jan Marko and other officials.

URBAN RECEIVES PAKISTANI DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER

LD222214 Prague CTK in English 1445 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 22 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban received here today Pakistani Deputy Trade Minister Muchtar Masood [name as received], who leads a Pakistani trade delegation to Czechoslovakia.

They discussed trade and economic cooperation between the two countries, mainly the possibilities of exports of Czechoslovak complete plants, equipment and machinery and imports of Pakistani goods, namely cotton, raw materials for the leather industry and consumer goods to Czechoslovakia.

INDRA RECEIVES NICARAGUAN, TURKISH, GREEK ENVOYS

LD222222 Prague CTK in English 1518 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 22 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and chairman of the Federal Assembly Alois Indra received here today Nicaraguan ambassador to Czechoslovakia Ramon Bayardo Altamirano Lopez.

They discussed the possibilities of further extension of cooperation between legislative bodies of the two countries. Alois Indra highly appreciated the significance of the new Nicaraguan constitution for the development of the democratic character of the Sandinista revolution, for strengthening the unity of the Nicaraguan people in the efforts for a just social order, for peace in Central America and the world. He stressed Czechoslovakia's full support to Nicaragua in defence of its freedom, sovereignty and independent development.

The same day, Alois Indra received Turkish ambassador to Czechoslovakia Orham Aka who starts his diplomatic mission here.

He also received Greek ambassador to Czechoslovakia Vasilios Elevtheriadhis and Austrian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Paul Ullmann who end their diplomatic mission here.

CEMA MONETARY POLICY NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

AU221052 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jan 87 p 6

[Michal Voracek article: "The Mechanism of CEMA Cooperation Today and Tomorrow" -- passages between slantlines published in boldface]

[Excerpts] /The intensification of economic cooperation of CEMA states requires that the substantial improvement of the mechanism of the socialist economic integration in connection with the restructuring of the individual states' managerial [ridici] systems./ [passage omitted]

/The international managerial system of the cooperation among CEMA countries is made up of a legal-institutional, planning, and money-market mechanism./ [passage omitted]

In the coordination in the planning mechanism of cooperation there is still room for considerable improvement. The coordination of plans is being split into many partial negotiations, which are often not linked. This applies to "planning" in general. In CEMA there are far too many plans for every problem, and they are often unnecessarily duplicated. The link between coordination that has been agreed upon and the national economic planning is still not quite optimal. The value and in kind [naturalni] aspects in planning are not interlocked. [passage omitted]

Also in the use of the money market instruments in CEMA there are some phenomena which are not good for the development of cooperation. In mutual trade, exchanging goods for the same type of goods occurs frequently -- for example, raw materials for raw materials, top-of-the-line machinery for machinery of the same quality, and so forth. In this connection, one speaks about "hard" items (goods that can be sold on the markets of developed capitalist states) and "soft" items. For all practical purposes, multilateral clearance [zuctovani] is no business at all -- if it "worked" as it should, then the CSSR, for example, could pay for our imports from the other CEMA countries with exports to Vietnam or Poland, according to our choice. [paragraph continues]

Also the transferable ruble, thus far, does not fulfill and cannot fulfill all functions the way it should. The system of credits and the setting of prices is too complicated -- especially prices for production manufactured in specialization and cooperation. These and other shortcomings must be overcome as soon as possible.

Apparently, most important is the fact that the /rates of exchange of national currencies/ vis-a-vis the freely convertible currencies, the currencies of other states, or the transferable ruble /are not coordinated./ There are too many rates of exchange. An enterprise which cooperates with partners in other countries can get confused by them in some cases. The complicated system of rates of exchange, together with other complicated economic instruments, does not make it possible at the enterprise level to clearly assess whether cooperation is profitable or not. Without that, obviously, it is difficult to develop efficient cooperation. /Imperfectly functioning instruments do not support the development of relations on the level of enterprises/ (that is, the development of direct relations), on which among other things, the realization of the latest comprehensive program (of scientific-technical progress), is actually founded -- a program in which great hopes are being invested.

Thus, a number of contexts show that one has to start by solving precisely these problems./ Regarding common currency/ (the transferable rubel) /one has to achieve its genuine transferability and realistic [realne] exchange rates vis-a-vis the national and freely convertible currencies./ Trade billing a should be possible in national currencies in the future. The perfection of granting credit and the setting of prices is another prerequisite. At the same time, however, it is obvious that the /modifications of the instruments of managing cooperation must be accompanied by measures and, especially, economic results in one's own production and consumption./

WEEKLY NOTES SOCIALIST, CAPITALIST VENTURES

LD201010 Prague CTK in English 0920 GMT 20 Jan 87

[Text] Prague Jan 20 (CTK) -- Joint ventures of partners from the socialist and capitalist countries is a new, progressive form of cooperation with the capitalist states joining forces, means and methods of activity on a bilateral or multilateral basis and on a higher level, the economic weekly HOSPODARSKE NOVINY wrote in its latest issue.

The Czechoslovak Government, too, has adopted principles for using this modern form of cooperation in industrial production and will support these joint ventures wherever it will be advantageous and useful for the participating sides, the weekly wrote.

It stated that an ever growing number of Western businessmen are considering the perspectives of joint ventures with partners from the socialist countries, especially as regards advantages arising for them in the field of extending production and markets and guarantees of a better protection against market fluctuations in the capitalist system of economy. For government and political circles in the capitalist states the influence of this cooperation on slowing down the growth of unemployment is also not negligible. New possibilities of starting joint ventures are to be also on the agends of the proposed economic forum of the Helsinki Final Act signatories in Prague, the weekly said.

INTERIOR MINISTRY PARTY COMMITTEE CHIEF NAMED

LD230155 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] The party committee of the Interior Ministry has held a session. Istvan Horvath, MSZMP Central Committee secretary, took part and spoke. The body has relieved Gyorgy Kovacs, first secretary of the Interior Ministry's party committee, who retired from his post, and recognized his merits.

It has elected Andras Csillik, party Central Control Committee member and previously first secretary of the Budapest 20th District Party Committee, to the post of first secretary.

VARKONYI RETURNS FROM 20-22 JAN VISIT TO NORWAY

LD221720 Budapest MTI in English 1458 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 22 (MTI) -- Dr Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, who paid an official visit to Norway at the invitation of Knut Frydenlund, Norwegian minister for foreign affairs, from January 20 to 22, returned to Budapest Thursday.

JOINT CSSR MACHINE ENGINEERING TALKS REPORTED

LD212042 Budapest MTI in English 1440 GMT 21 Jan 87

[Text] Budapest, January 21 (MTI) -- Minister of Industry Laszlo Kapolyi held talks in Budapest with Ladislav Luhovy, minister of general engineering of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on further extending bilateral cooperation in machine engineering January 19-21.

They coordinated measures related to the development of relations in the vehicle industry, machine tools and production equipment, farming machinery and technical-scientific fields. Particular attention was paid to preparing cooperation issues of the production of cars in Hungarian-Czechoslovak cooperation.

The Czehcoslovak minister met Laszlo Morothy, deputy prime minister and president of the National Planning Office, and Deputy Prime Minister Frigyes Berecz. Present at the talks was Ondrej Durej, ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to Hungary. Ladislav Luhovy left Budapest Wednesday.

BRIEFS

PRC TRADE PROTOCOL -- Budapest, January 22 (MTI) -- Janos Ambrus, deputy minister of foreign trade and Wang Pin-qing deputy minister of foreign economic relations and trade, signed the protocol on Hungarian-Chinese exchange of goods and terms of payments for 1987 in Budapest Thursday. The target figure of 600 million Swiss (clearing) francs for 1987 is a ten per cent increase over last year. Hungary is to deliver roal vehicles, assemblies of vehicles, vacuum technology equipment, medical instruments, machine tools, metallurgical products, cables and chemical fertilizers to China, which is planning to export textiles and garments, canned fruit and food, industrial and agricultural raw materials, chemicalss, electronic products for entertainment and products of machine engineering in return. On the signing of the protocol, Peter Veress, Hungarian minister of foreign trade and Zhu Ankanag, ambassador to Hungary of the People's Republic of China, were also present. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1338 GMT 22 Jan 87 LD]

U.S. SOLIDARITY EMPLOYEE ENDS 'MISSION'

LD221938 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] An Internal Affairs Ministry [MSW] press spokesman has reported that U.S. citizen (Barbara Pedzich) stayed in Poland from 24 December until today. She came on orders from Jerzy Milewski, head of the Solidarity Coordinating Office in Brussels; she is an employee of this office. The program of her stay was known to the MSW. (Barbara Pedzich) talked to activists of former illegal structures who are still engaged in antistate activity. She gathered information on the internal situation in Poland, particularly information of interest to Milewski's principals and the Western centers of subversion. Conversations also dealt with organizational problems facing the illegal structures and their financial needs. (Barbara Pedzich) also attempted to discover how last November Polish border authorities stopped a large consignment of equipment destined for subversive activity. She stayed in Warsaw, Gdansk, Torun, Krakow and Szczecin with persons involved in antistate activity. MSW officers talked with her today about her mission in Poland. (Barbara Pedzich) has now left Poland for Brussels.

JARUZELSKI INTERVIEWED ON TIES WITH JAPAN

LD221827 Warsaw PAP in English 1755 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 22 -- President of Poland's Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski conveyed to the KYODO News Agency his answers to the agency's questions concerning the prospects of the development of Polish-Japanese relations and the international importance of Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to Poland. Following are the abridged answers:

We evaluate the course of the visit and its results very highly. Our discussions were fruitful, beneficial for the development of cooperation between both countries. It may be said that a new, promising chapter has been opened.

In view of the intensifying arms race, the threat of the militarization of space, growing disturbances in the economic development of the world, the dialogue established between our countries takes on an international dimension.

We follow Japan's activeness on the international arena with interest. This stems from the rank of your country. Despite the fact that our countries belong to different socio-political systems, we have found, in my opinion, a common language, we have come closer in the evaluation of many important problems of the contemporary world.

Poland and Japan can, and should, actively engage in favor of East-West dialogue. The close relations between Japan and the United States are well known. Poland maintains friendly ties of alliance with the Soviet Union. That is why the exchange of views between our countries can be one of the forms of supplementing the dialogue between the superpowers. We were both agreed with the prime minister in the evaluation of the significance of the meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the U.S. in Reykjavik. We stressed the fact that a good preparation and then resumption of these talks were indispensable -- in agreement with the view, that for the issue of peace, detente, disarmament and cooperation it is necessary to undertake all efforts, use all possible chances.

I am convinced that the problems connected with the improvement of the climate of international cooperation, strengthening peace and security will constitute the fundamental subject of meetings and talks during my future visit to Japan.

Prime Minister Nakasone's visit has confirmed both countries' determination to expand trade and industrial cooperation, including scientific and technological cooperation, as well as cooperation in the area of culture, sports environmental protection and many others.

Th review of the potentials and perspectives of economic contacts was very promising. In the nearest future a Polish Government mission will go to Japan to conduct detailed consultations with Japanese Government circles and representatives of finance, industry and trade. Talks conducted on economic issues enabled the Japanese side to understand our point of view better, to see the long-term mutual benefits of the normalization of finance-credit contacts. The discussion on this subject will be continued. The nearest occasion to do this will be the upcoming session of the governmental Polish-Japanese economic cooperation committees.

It is impossible to talk about the immediate, concrete influence of the visit on the Polish economy, though we would not like to wait too long for it. We are of course conscious of the fact that steps undertaken in the economic sphere do not bring results overnight. It seems to me that the most important is the fact that together we have identified those areas of industry and production where there is a real possibility of establishing or considerably expanding cooperation. In both countries we are proceeding to undertake concrete decisions and necessary steps. At the same time we have initiated a search for new, especially effective and previously unused forms of cooperation including those based on the 'joint-venture' principle.

Japan's great productional-technological potential, which determines its position among the leading economic powers of the world, is well known. We also know that you owe your achievements to the admirable diligence of your nation, its abilities and deeply rooted habits in society's mentality. The latter stands out due to the high level of the organization of work, production discipline, openness to initiative and innovations. Many countries try to learn these rules in Japan and, despite different traditions, try to apply them at home. I think that we too, in Poland, together with the development of our cooperation, will get to know them in detail, learn a lot at the same time and take what best meets our conditions.

At the same time we fully realize that the Japanese socio-productional realities have a very specific character. Our countries are developing in the framework of different systems, the levels of technical and technological advancement also differ. But, despite this, many of your solutions may be useful on our, Polish ground. We have undertaken first steps to acquaint ourselves more closely with your experiences. I think that this process will be speeded up when the Japanese financial and industrial circles become more widespreadly involved in the modernization activities being undertaken in our country.

Further Details

OW220947 Tokyo KYODO in English 0904 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 22 KYODO -- Japan and Poland should "work actively" for the promotion of East-West dialogue, Polish leader Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski said Wednesday. In a written reply to KYODO News Service questions, Jaruzelski, head of the Council of State, also said that a Polish Government mission will visit Japan shortly for talks with Japanese Government officials and representatives of financial, industrial and trade circles on economic cooperation between the two countries.

He expressed a strong interest in making an official visit to Japan to discuss international cooperation and the strengthening of peace with Japanese leaders. Officials close to him said there is a possibility that Jaruzelski may to go Japan in the fall.

The Polish leader gave high marks to the visit to Poland by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone January 15-16.

Noting that Nakasone was the first Japanese head of Government to visit Poland, Jaruzelski said: "We appreciate highly the course and results of this visit. Our talks were fruitful and propitious for the development of cooperation between our countries."

"In a situation of an increased arms race, threat of militarization of outer space, growing deformations of world economic development," the general said, "The dialogue initiated between our countries is also of international relevance."

He said Poland and Japan belong to different socio-politial systems, but "we have found, I hope, a mutual language."

"We got closer in our opinions on many important problems of the contemporary world," Jaruzelski said. "I fully share the view of Prime Minister Nakasone that exchange of information...is indispensable for mutual understanding and long-term cooperation."

He said he and Nakasone shared views "about the importance" of the meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev at Reykjavik last October and added that "we emphasized the necessity of proper preparation and then the resumption of these important talks in accordance with the assumption that every effort should be made, all available opportunities used, for the cause of peace, detente, disarmament and cooperation."

Poland and Japan may and should work actively for the dialogue between East and West. He pointed out that Japan is close to the United States while Poland maintains frienldy ties and alliance with the Soviet Union. "Thus, an exchange of views between our countries might become one of the corroboratives to the dialogue of the great powers," he said.

Touching on Japan-Poland relations, Jaruzelski said that "the scope of possibilities reviewed and perspectives for economic contacts enumerated proved to be very promising." He said the question of lifting a Japanese ban on credits to Poland -- an action the Tokyo government took in 1981 after the Warsaw government imposed martial law on Poland -- discussed durig Nakasone's two-day stay here enabled "the Japanese side to comprehend better our attitude and to see the long-ranging mutual benefits of full normalization of financial and credit relationship." Discussions on this subject will be continued during the upcoming session of governmental committees for Polish-Japanese economic cooperation, he said.

Officials said if Japan resumes credits to Poland, state-owned FSO auto manufacturer would be able to produce new, popular passenger cars under license and with technical and capital assistance from Daihatsu Motor Co. of Japan.

He also said that "we have just taken initial steps to study more closely your experiences. I am hopeful that this process can be accelerated when Japanese financial and industrial circles engage themselves deeper in modernization projects in our country."

GLEMP INTERVIEWED ON VATICAN VISIT

LD222018 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Cardinal Jozef Glemp has returned to Poland from a 1-week visit to Africa and Italy. At the Okecie Airport in Warsaw the cardinal was greeted by representatives of the Polish Episcopate and government. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Unidentified male reporter] You spent some 3 or 4 days in Rome. What sort of comment was there after the meeting between the president of the Council of State and the pope?

[Glemp] Well, I can just say that, broadly speaking, I did not come across any bad reactions. On the other hand there wre many positive reactions, and I am very glad of that.

[Male reporter] Just lately you have often given your opinion about such things as peace, agreement, and disarmament. Is this linked to the month of peace announced by the church?

[Glemp] Yes, it is linked to that, but I also spoke of such things before. Perhaps one thinks more about these things now because I have granted an interview to a Soviet journalist. But now, after all, the question of peace is a basic issue in the world, and it is a good thing that it is at the forefront. I believe we must talk of these things.

[Male reporter] If I may be indiscreet: What did our rival from Soviet television -- or the Soviet press ask you?

[Glemp] That was (Pokivalo), a most cultured man, a writer of high caliber I believe. He asked about matters relating to peace. As far as the details are concerned -- well, they will probably be printed.

[Male reporter] Thank you very much.

[Unidentified female reporter] Did you receive an invitation to visit the Soviet Union?

[Glemp] Yes, indeed. It has come -- yes. But I can't go now. A delegate of the Episcopate will go.

[Female reporter] Are you thinking of going -- perhaps later?

[Glemp] Well, willingly, if they invite me again.

[Female reporter] [indistinct]

[Glemp] We always have hope. [end recording]

CONTROL-AUDIT COMMISSION HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

LD222340 Warsaw PAP in English 2218 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 22 -- The PUWP Central Control-Audit Commission held its 3d plenary meeting here today to spell out tasks resulting from post-congress meetings and conferences in the PUWP grassroot party organizations and the 3d plenum of the PUWP Central Committee.

The resolutions, plans and and timetables of activities adopted by party organizations during their conferences and meetings will set the rythm of the work of the PUWP over the nearest years to come, while their evaluations and conclusions should become an important factor enriching the content and forms of the work of the control-audit commissions at any level, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, chairman of the PUWP Central Control-Audit Commission told today's meeting.

The report of the CCAC, listing the priorities of the control-audit commissions, placed emphasis on vigorous backing by them of the party committees and organizations in the implementation of the tasks adopted by them.

The report also laid stress on the questions of prestige and credibility of a party activist viewed as prerequisites for maintaining the prestige of the whole party, on clearing away the discrepancies between words and deeds as well as on activities and initiative of party members outside their own basic-level pary organizations.

It also dealt with the duties of the control-audit commissions connected with counteracting the cases of breaking by party members of moral norms, with opposing red tape, stiff and formal attitudes, the abuse of position forpersonal advantages, coteries and alcohol abuse.

The meeting spelled out tasks for the control-audit commissions of all levels. The commissions have been obliged to steadily perfect the forms and methods of their activities, to quick and effective reaction to letters, complaints and criticism of phenomena of social ills, to decisively oppose -- with the use of party judicial instruments -- any infringement of the principles of responsibility of people holding managerial posts for sound management, for high level of labour organization, development of scientific-technological progress and quality of production. Other tasks include the consistent exacting of party responsibility of the breach of moral norms in the socio-political and professional activity and in private life, promotion of preventive-educational work and effective reaction to criticism.

PRESIDENCY PROPOSES AMENDED CONSTITUTION

LD222246 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1510 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jan (TANJUG) -- At a session on 21 January 1987 in Belgrade presided over by President Sinan Hasani, the SFRY Presidency established a proposal for amending the SFRY Constitution, concluding that this should be sent to the SFRY Assembly for further consideration as laid down in the SFRY Constitution.

The Presidency proposal proceeds from the fact that the 1974 Constitution of the SFRY set out the principles and foundations of the Yugoslav Federation, which is a state community of freely associated nations and socialist republics, as well as the socialist autonomous provinces of Vojvodina and Kosovo which form part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, and is a socialist self-managing democratic community of working people and citizens and equal nations and nationalities. The political system of socialist self-management and our federal system, founded on these principles and bases, are the irreplaceable instruments of government and self-management of the working class and all working people in control of social reproduction, equality and the all-round development of all our nations and nationalities, and the further socialist self-managing transformation of society. By constantly developing and promoting these functions of the political system of socialist self-management, the Presidency's proposal stresses, the continuity of our socialist revolution is ensured.

It is noted in the proposal that the revolutionary nature of our system of socialist self-management implies that the solutions within it are constantly and critically reviewed and altered.

The proposal for initiating change in the SFRY Constitution takes as a starting point the assessments and stances of the 11th and 12th LCY Congresses on the directions of the development of the political system of socialist self-management and the need for its improvement, the long-term program of economic stabilization, the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management, and the socially adopted initiatives arising out of the public debate on the critical analysis. The ideo-political basis for the changes in the SFRY Constitution is contained in the documents of the 13th LCY Congress and the congresses of other socio-political organizations. This ideo-political basis represents a powerful weapon in the struggle of the working class for the further democratization of production and overall social relations, and against the techno-bureaucratic and state-property monopoly at the disposal of the surplus of labor.

Proceeding from the basic principles of the SFRY Constitution, the proposed changes have as their goal the facilitation of the more rapid development of production and socialist self-managing production relations, respect for economic laws and the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market, the more rational and effective functioning of all institutions of the socio-economic and political system and the realization of the constitutional position and role of the working class and all working people in society as prerequisites for material and cultural prosperity, the further strengthening of the equality of nations and nationalities, and the cohesion and independence of our federal community. Likewise, the constitutional changes should contribute to promoting the functioning of the organs of the federation, to the more consistent realization of constitutionality and legality.

Constitutionality and legality are the principles for socialist self-managing democracy, constitute the conditions for the stability of the system, and constitute the conditions for the stability of the system of self-management [as received] and the development of our socialist humanism.

The proposed changes are the result of agreement reached on essential constitutional changes arising out of the Critical Analysis of the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management. The proposal also contains initiatives arising out of the public debate on the Critical Analysis, on which agreement was reached in the work of the Federal Council for Questions Relating to the Social System, with the broad involvement of a number of scientific and professional workers from the whole of the country, and also a number of initiatives which arose during the elaboration of the proposal out of direct consultations with certain organs of the federation and the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

The Presidency suggests in the proposal that changes should be made in the SFRY Constitution with regard to the socio-economic order, the foundations of the socio-political system, relations in the federation and the realization of constitutionality and legality.

The proposal contains guidelines whose implementation should ensure the further development and consistent implementation of the basic constitutional solutions on social property, and greater efficiency and independence of the subjects of economic activity. It is proposed that greter accountability for the management and utilization of social funds and the more effective protection of social property should be ensured.

The initiative also contains proposals which should contribute to the creation of more favorable conditions for the self-managing pooling of labor and resources of social reproduction on the unified territory of the country. Among other things the proposal ensures the equality of all participants in the generation and distribution of income, joint management and decision-making on joint transactions, and economic security for the parties pooling resources.

Particular changes should also guarantee the unity of socio-economic relations in the framework of major technical and technological organizations with the aim of achieving unity in the technical and technological labor process within them, and of their development on up-to-date bases and their more rational and efficient functioning within the territory of Yugoslavia.

It is also proposed to facilitate various forms of rational self-managing organization which will serve the social needs and the demands of modern development and which will be capable of more repidly adjusting to the demands of technical and technological development and the needs of modern work organization. In keeping with this, it is proposed that the work organization should develop as an independent self-managing and economic business entity, as the basic subject of market activity capable of ensuring efficient economic activity, organized adjustment to the needs of individual parts of associated labor and realization of the joint interests of the basic organizations of associated labor in their joint work and operations.

The proposal also contains changes which will ensure the strengthening of the self-managing position of basic subjects of the free exchange of labor and the rationalization of the entire system of self-managing interest organization. The changes should further encourage the development of small businesses, and ensure the strengthening of the social position and further affirmation of personal work as an essential development requirement and an integral part of the overall social development.

Concerning the bases of the socio-political system, the proposal suggests changes which should ensure rationalization and greater efficiency of decision-making in organizations of associated labor, the strengthening of the role and the extension of the authority of worker councils, improving and developing the delegate system and a further harmonization of the electoral system with the essence of the delegate system.

The Presidency is also making efforts toward a further clearer specification in the Constitution and the realization of the responsibility of the executive organs of the assemblies of socio-political communities for the situation in all areas of social life and for ensuring the responsibility of administrative organs for the situation in the area under their authority.

In the area of relations in the federation, the proposal initiates the solutions which will create conditions for strengthening responsibility of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces for work and functioning of the federal organs and for a more efficient realization and harmonization of joint interests in the SFRY, in particular through direct cooperation and agreement between socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and other socio-political communities.

In order to ensure the prerequiste for a successful functioning of the united Yugoslav market, the proposal contains the suggestion that the basis of the united Yugoslav market, among other things, should also consist of the uniform bases of the tax system and the joint bases of the tax policy, as well as the uniform strategy of scientific and technological development. The proposal also initiatives concrete changes in the rights and obligations of the federal organs and competent organs in the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, which would create the conditions for a united and considerably more efficient implementation of the federal laws and other regulations and general acts. It is also proposed that certain regulations of the SFRY Constitution on the right and duties of the federation should be developed and made more precise in order to make it possible to regulate in a uniform way certain questions, since experience has shown that their regulation should be within the competence of the federation.

The proposal also contains changes which should contribute to the strengthening of associated labor and the impact of socialist subjective forces on decision-making and work in the SFRY Assembly.

The initiative also contains the proposal that if during the procedure of changing the SFRY Constitution, it is established, on the basis of a joint assessment, that there are some solutions which make it impossible to fully and consistently realize the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia and the socialist autonomous provinces. This should be eliminated in certain regulations of the normative part of the SFRY Constitution.

As regards realizing constitutionality and legality, a proposal is put forward for the changes which will ensure as full and effective protection as possible of individual rights of the working people and citizens, in particular in the procedure for realizing these rights in organizations of associated labor, before the organizations which carry public authority, as well as before the courts, administrative organs, and other organs of socio-political communities. In order to ensure a consistent and uniform application of federal laws, among other things, a proposal has also been put forward for appropriate changes of constitutional solutions which refer to the authority of the federal court, the authority of the federal public prosecutor and the further affirmation of the role of the Yugoslav Constitutional Court.

In connection with the proposal to start changing the SFRY Constitution, the Presidency in particular points out that in order to overcome the rift between what is constitutionally established and what is realized in practice, changes in normative solutions alone are not sufficient. It is of crucial importance that, on the basis of these solutions, all the forces of society organized on the principles of self-management should fight for a steady improvement of self-managing relations in practice, the stimulation of creativity, more productive and better work and for more responsible behavior by all social subjects.

Therefore the entire procedure of changing the SFRY Constitution should encourage the creation of appropriate social conditions for a more consistent, successful and efficient realization of the overall constitutional system, and primarily for the constitutionally established socio-economic position of workers, working peopole, nations and nationalities in managing the conditions, assets and results of their work.

In preparing this proposal, the SFRY Presidency bore in mind the fact that certain problems in the functioning of the political system are connected with individual solutions in the constitutions of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces, which demands appropriate changes in them. The work on the changes and amendments to the law on associated labor will be more intense, which is of significance for a speedier development of production forces and a more efficient self-managing organizing of associated labor, as well as the creation of other social conditions for the further democratization of the political system of social self-management.

The SFRY Presidency believes that it is necessary, in the constitutionally established procedure, to organize as comprehensively as possible, all ideo-political activities of the organized socialist forces united in the SAWPY, delegations and delegates in assemblies. This would create conditions for the broadest possible creative contribution of working people, scientific, expert and other most creative thought on finding the best constitutional and legal solutions within the framework of the directions of changes established in the proposal of the SFRY Presidency.

The Presidency believes that it is particularly important to ensure a united socio-political and self-managing action on the constitutional changes and on harmonizing constitutional changes in the constitutional system as a whole. In this procedure it is necessary to realize more efficiently a democratic coordination of work on the constitutional changes of the SFRY Constitution.

During the preparations of the proposal to undertake the changes of the SFRY Constitution, the Presidency cooperated and carried out consultations with certain organs and organizations of the federation and appropriate organs of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

The text of the proposal to undertake the changes of the SFRY Constitution will be published in the media when the SFRY Assembly, in accordance with the constitutionally established procedure, sends it to the assemblies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces.

PRESIDENT HASANI DEPARTS FOR INDIA 22 JAN

LD222239 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2112 GMT 22 Jan 87

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Jan (TANJUG) -- Sinan Hasani, president of the SFRY Presidency, left for New Delhi tonight, where he will attend, on 24 and 25 January, the meeting of the heads of states and governments of the committee of the solidarity fund with the countries and liberation movements of southern Africa.

The seeing-off ceremony was attended by Lazar Mojsov, vice-president of the SFRY Presidency; Nedjo Borkovic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Janez Zemljaric, vice president of the FEC; Ljubisa Korac, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign afairs; Aleksandr Bakocevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly, and other officials.

The ceremony was also attended by Lal Mehrotra, Indian ambassador to Yugoslavia.